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FOREIGN BUSINESS

ARE LONGER CREDITS NECESSARY?

With increasing evidence each day that competition for the markets of the world is to be of the "keenest" sort, not at some future date, but from now on, the question of financing foreign buyers and of credit policies in general is coming into considerable attention among local exporters and exporting manufacturers, says the *New York Evening Post*. A great deal of careful study is being given to the former German system of long time credits, abused though it was, and there is growing up a more general recognition of the disadvantages to all concerned of insisting too rigidly on short-time payments. The same process of reasoning which is bringing about this change of feeling is responsible for what is termed the "general awakening to the undesirability" of the old-time insistence upon "cash against documents in New York."

In reviewing the methods practised by German merchants before the war it is recalled that exporters and exporting manufacturers of Germany did not require their "distributing agents" in foreign countries to utilize their capital for other than freight, insurance, inland transportation, and other incidental charges. The foreign distributor was permitted to grant six or nine months' credit, as the case might be, to the foreign buyer, endorse that buyer's note to the middleman or exporter in Germany, and submit the note in payment for the goods in question. Such a note in most cases bore an interest rate of 8 percent. In turn, the middleman could make the note over to the manufacturer in payment for the merchandise. The manufacturer could then add his own endorsement to the note and discount it at the bank for 6 percent. And, as a rule, the bank rediscounted the note in England for 3½ percent.

By this means German merchants not only made their regular profit on the goods they sold, but also an additional profit on the terms they granted and the banks as well shared in this profit by rediscounting the note in England at 3½ percent. Furthermore, it was shown that the security of such a note, after being signed respectively by the foreign agent, the middleman, the manufacturer and, finally, the bank, was of the highest order, for in case the buyer defaulted there were three responsible names on the note, one of them a bank, to which to look in order for payment.

The purpose accomplished by permitting the foreign distributor or agent to make payment with the note of his customer endorsed by himself was to make possible for that agent, much larger annual turnover than with his limited capital might otherwise have been possible. An agent, for instance, in a district capable of absorbing \$100,000 worth of a certain line of merchandise annually and who has but \$50,000 working capital is not only handicapped to just that extent if the demand is made for cash or short-time payment, but by mak-

GENERAL NEWS

DEATH OF PRINCE TOKUDAIJI

The condition of Prince Tokudaiji, the Grand Chamberlain to the late Emperor, who had for some time been lying ill, became critical on the 4th instant at 2 p.m., and two hours later he fell into a comatose state. Camphor injections and other medical aid proved fruitless, and the distinguished patient died at 7 p.m. the same day. The late Prince Tokudaiji was born in Kyoto on December 6th, 1839, the first son of the late Prince Tokudaiji Kimizumi, a descendant of Fujiwara Kamatari. He was appointed Chamberlain in 1851 and remained in attendance at Court till the death of the late Emperor, when he retired from the Court and public life, spending the remainder of his days at his residence at Sendaigya in seclusion. During forty years after 1872, when he was promoted to Chief Chamberlain, he faithfully discharged his duties towards the late Emperor, and his loyalty to his Imperial Master was a household word in Japan. His devotion to the late Emperor was so great that for many months after his Imperial master's death, he never shaved himself—a mark, in Japan, of profound mourning. Since his retirement from public life he made it a rule to worship in the direction of the Momoyama Mausoleum every morning and evening. Marquis Saionji, at Paris, and Baron Sumitomo, the well-known millionaire in Osaka, are younger brothers of the deceased peer.

THE CANADIAN STRIKES.
Intelligence received in official quarters shows that an extensive strike has occurred at Winnipeg. On the 20th ultimo, the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Labour proceeded to the scene of the trouble from Ottawa for the purpose of pacifying the strikers. The strikers gradually gained strength, and the following day they took possession of the post offices and other means of communication. In these circumstances, Press telegrams have to undergo censorship at the hands of the labourers on strike. A big advance in the prices of daily necessities is the cause of the present trouble, and it is feared that unless effective relief measures are quickly forthcoming the situation will go from bad to worse. Although some improvement has subsequently taken place, entire suppression is out of the question unless a radical policy is formulated. A Vancouver dispatch dated the 4th instant says that there are evident signs of general strikes breaking out in the city, and that popular unrest prevails.

MISSING BRIDEGEROM.
An open verdict was returned at an inquest at Edfield recently on Oliver W. H. Pollard, 28, whose body was taken from the River Lea on Monday. About a month ago deceased was to have been married, and was staying at the house of his future bride's parents when he disappeared two days before the wedding was to have taken place. The evidence showed that he joined the Army in 1914, but was discharged as medically unfit. On the body was found a letter addressed to his fiancee bidding her good-bye, and stating that he felt miserable, that he had been with some soldiers who had left him after "they had had all they wanted." The man's mother said he had complained of severe pains in the head.

EX-KAISER'S EFFIGY SMASHED.
The effigy of the ex-Kaiser at Mme. Tussaud's has been attacked—last night only attacked, but smashed under the heel of an indignant British sailor. The sailor who did the deed stood for some time in front of the figure in silent contemplation, "and then," said an official, "he flung himself at the effigy and knocked it off its pedestal. This done, he proceeded to jump on it, smashing its face to pieces and breaking its arms. In doing so, he used some well, rather seafaring language." Canadian soldiers had previously been very nasty towards him, and once someone cut that upward point off his moustache.

BIBLICAL FILMS.
Applying for permission to show cinema pictures on Sundays at the Royal Victoria Pavilion, the Barnet Town Clerk told the Justices it was the intention of the management to screen only Biblical, educational, and instructive films. "The entertainment," he said, "would attract crowds on Sunday evenings in the summer, and relieve the monotony of the week-end." The application was granted.

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FREE TRADE PRINCIPLES
VINDICATED.

At a meeting of the Free Trade Union held in April Lord Beauchamp, moving the adoption of a annual report of the Free Trade Union, said the gathering represented the revival of the Union as a fighting force in politics. Never was there a time when Free Trade was more necessary for the welfare of this country. We were suffering from double blockade—first, against those who were or are our enemies, and against neutral countries; and second, blockade both on our allies and ourselves by restrictions put upon trade by Government orders and regulations. The time had come when these ought to be swept away, because their influence on commerce was deplorable.

He greatly feared that the election promise of colonial preference would be fulfilled, but he would draw attention to the fact that colonial preference would impose tariffs, against our allies and against those neutrals with whom it was in the best interests of this country to get into close relationship as early as possible.

Mr. Runciman said now that the Free Trade Union was embarking on a new career of activity they were encouraged in the work before them by the record of our own Free Trade country during the last five years. It was the custom in some un instructed quarters to contend that the war brought an end to Free Trade, whereas the war had proved the soundness of Free Trade doctrines in finance, in the adaptability of our industries, and the strength of our national resources, husbanded as they were under the Free Trade system.

THE POSITION OF FRANCE.

It was a remarkable fact that at the end of four and a half years of war—nearly five years if they didn't hurry up in Paris (laugh)—we were the only European belligerent country which remained solvent. He would say nothing to injure the credit of France, but it was notorious that France would be unable to pay her way or get bills acceptable in America but for the fact that her bills were backed by the credit of a Free country. The adaptability of our industries was due to a large extent to the stimulus of competition under Free Trade policy. The strength of the British navy depended on the Free Trade system. We were limited in the expenditure we could afford for the creation of our fleet and it was certain that with millions at our disposal we produced more vessels and more guns than could have been produced in any other country. That was mainly because we had none of the obstacles and embarrassment of other countries. We had the advantage of an expansive revenue.

It was curious that at the end of four and a half years we had seen every one of the protected countries having to resort to Free Trade taxes in order to make ends meet, and that in times of peace, which were likely to be more economical than times of war, there was a very strong party supporting the abandonment of Free Trade for a Protectionist policy in this country.

There were two aspects of the Free Trade question which he would particularly emphasise. The first was the productivity of our country, and the second the relations we should have with our allies and neutrals, to say nothing of those who had been, and technically were, our enemies. In England we were faced with industrial stagnation. One reason for unrest was the extent to which the unemployed now found it impossible to secure work in the greater industries. This was due to some extent also to the high cost of living, but these were so closely connected that they could scarcely be considered apart. If there was now activity in industrial England the high cost of living would be to some extent diminished, but there could be no renewed activity so long as values were disturbed and prices exaggerated. It was unfair to expect manufacturers to enter into contracts when they had no means of gauging the movement of the markets.

GOVERNMENT AND ARGENTINE WHEAT.

In answer to questions in the House of Commons, it was stated that owing to our financial commitments in America we could not expect them to allow us to import wheat from Argentina. The Argentine wheat is the best from the point of view of quality, therefore, is not criticism of our

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long way off, that we had not money to pay for it, and that shipping was not available. He ventured to remind the Government that if the Government could not pay for the wheat they bought from the Argentines the merchants of England could, and the sooner they were allowed to buy the better.

What was true of wheat was true of every other article of food, which, if excluded, meant that the high cost of living would remain. Another aspect of colonial preference was that it meant the taxation of imports which came from France, Italy, and Belgium, and to put tariffs on articles which before the war entered this country freely.

Then what was to be done with German goods? We had better make peace with Germany first, and when that was done it might as well be a wholehearted peace. If it was wrong to trade with Germany it would be wrong to trade with a 25 per cent. tax placed on their goods.

THE "KEY" INDUSTRIES. Sir John Simon said: "We Freetraders are urged to learn the lessons taught by the war and to mend our ways accordingly. I am all for profiting from recent experiences, and trust that fiscal students of every school will be prepared to read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest what the lessons of war really are. The most obvious of all these lessons is that our country, with its Free Trade system, is the only one of the European Allies which has been able to lend hundreds of millions to other belligerents, who have relied, in times of peace on a system of tariffs. The second lesson is that our ability to stand the shock of war has largely depended on the possession of an instrument which is the direct consequence of our system of Free Trade—the pre-eminent mercantile marine."

"What are the arguments, derived from recent events, which are commonly advanced in favour of change? It is said that the experience of the war has shown us the necessity for protecting 'key industries,' and that our weakness in this respect is due to Free Trade. But what is a key industry? The instance most commonly given is that of dyes, but the real meaning of the criticism is, not that there is any commercial weakness involved in buying dyes from abroad, but that the works are capable of producing explosives and dyes, though the war has shown that they could scarcely be considered apart. If there is now activity in industrial England the high cost of living would be to some extent diminished, but there could be no renewed activity so long as values were disturbed and prices exaggerated. It was unfair to expect manufacturers to enter into contracts when they had no means of gauging the movement of the markets.

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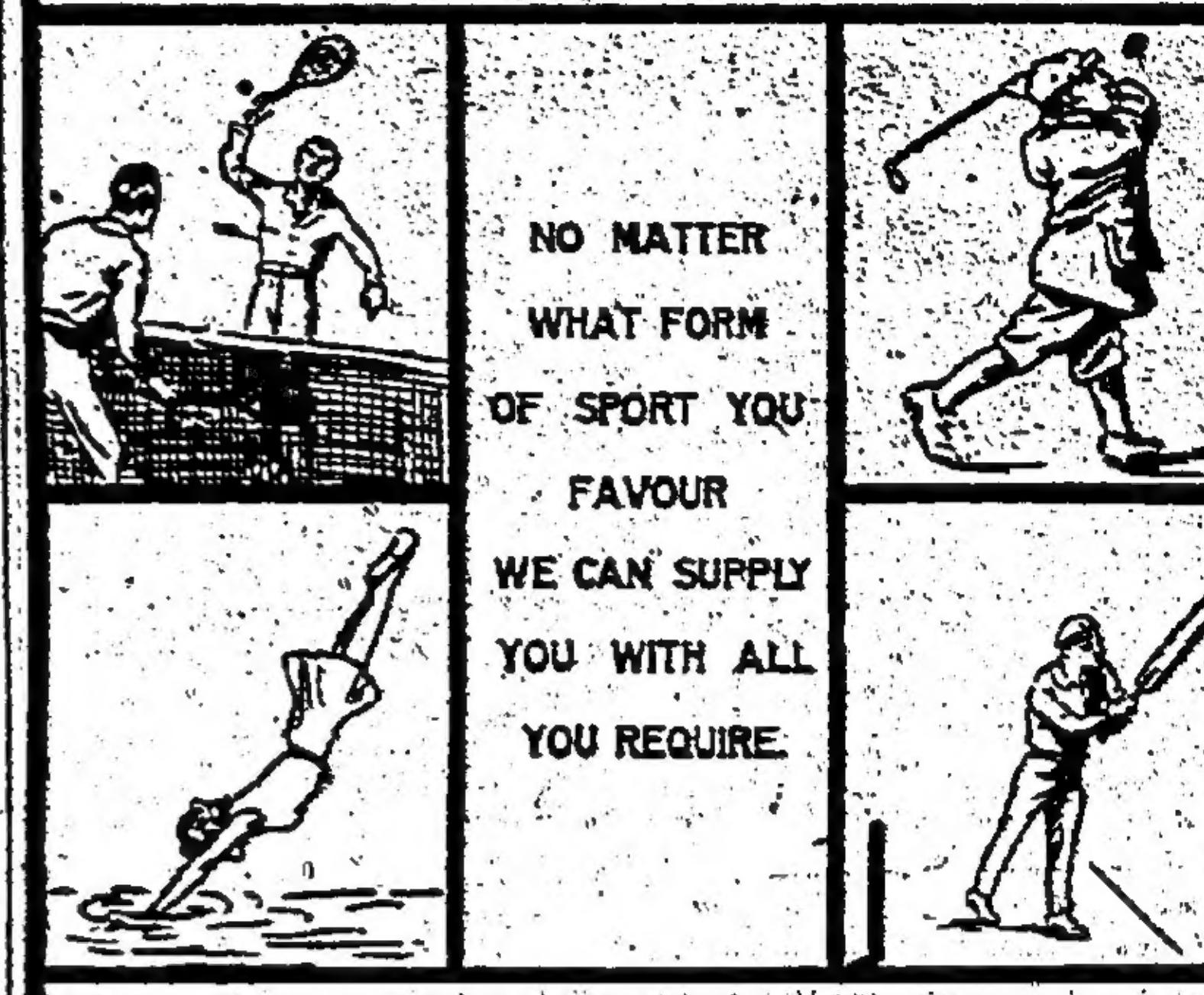
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GENERAL NEWS.

just as well to remember that in the year before the war three-fourths of our food, five-sixths of our metals, three-fourths of our cotton, and six-sevenths of our wood came from foreign countries, and it would be the strangest way of expressing our sympathy with our burdened and devastated allies to slap a tax on their products the moment the war is over.

The truth is that the great need of the time is to encourage commerce and exchange with every corner of the earth in order to recreate some portion of the wealth which has been spent on the war, and to reduce the mountain of debt which threatens to overwhelm us. The real lesson of the war in this connection is that State control of trade, with restrictions on imports and interference with shipping, is an almost intolerable burden, and that the recovery of the country essentially depends on the return to private enterprise. The lesson from the American Civil War is that it was a

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1919.

THE CUSTOMS SURPLUS.

We see that the *Canton Times*, which is given to championing the cause of the Military Government, is taking up the question of the Maritime Customs surplus and urging that a proportion of it should, as a right, be handed over to the Canton Government. It points out that the surplus for 1918 amounted to twelve million dollars and that the whole of this sum was passed over to the Peking Government. The allegation is made that the Diplomatic Corps in Peking used this surplus as a bait, intimating that unless the Southern delegates arrived in Shanghai on or before a certain date, the surplus would be released to Peking. The Military Government, it is said, while protesting against this arbitrary action, pointed out that it was physically impossible for the delegates to reach Shanghai at the appointed time; nevertheless, they endeavoured to comply with the suggestion of the Diplomatic Corps, and although the Southern delegates arrived before the representatives of the North, the Diplomatic Corps released the entire surplus to the Peking Government—a proceeding which the journal named describes as "a colossal hoax perpetrated for the purpose of hastening the peace negotiations in the interests of Peking." The chief point made by the writer of the article under notice is that the Diplomatic Corps has no right to assume supervision of the surplus, and that their doing so is nothing less than a presumptuous infringement upon the rights of China.

Now, we do not intend to go to the trouble of disputing all the allegations made in the course of this article, which is plainly a prejudiced statement of the case, but we want to point out the absurdity of the claim of the Military Government to a share of the surplus. The "Constitutionalists" as the Canton officials are wont to call themselves, know as well as anybody that the Powers only recognise one Government in China, and that is the Peking Government. Obviously, that being the case, it is to the recognised Government, and not the illegal Government at Canton, that the Custom surplus must go. Is there anything in the Customs Agreement which provides for the handing over to an unrecognised Government of these surpluses? Of course, there is not. What would the Cantonese say to a claim put forward for part of the surplus by an unrecognised Government say in Shanghai, if one were formed there? It would be a presumptuous infringement upon the rights of China, were these surplus funds given to any other than the Government with which the Powers have diplomatic dealings. If the Canton standpoint were upheld, we might easily have a dozen different so-called Constitutional Government demanding a right to part of the Customs revenue. And whilst we are talking of "rights," on what grounds do the Canton Government claim to be able to divert the Customs revenue, as they did some time back? That, assuredly was a most improper procedure. But we suppose that the legality of any step is not to be questioned so long as the Military Government benefits.

The article under notice concludes with the statement that the Military Government has made no extraordinary demand, that it is responsible for the payment of troops, etc., and that without funds it cannot adequately discharge its duties. Here we no doubt have the explanation of the demand for a proportion of the surplus—it is not exactly a question of right or wrong, as the inability of the Government to lay its hands on funds. It is a case of funds at all costs, to bolster up a dying creation. The Canton Military Government has about come to the end of its tether, and so, in spite of the illegality of its establishment and the irregularity of its acts, it continues to which it has no rightful claim. If it wants Kwangtung to share in the benefits of the Customs surplus, which, by the way, is only guaranteed by honest foreign supervision, it should readjust its differences with the North and, abandoning its independence, become part and parcel of the Chinese Republic governed by constitutional authority.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE GERMAN MISSIONS

That Christian Missions should be utilized for the purposes of carrying on political propaganda, espionage, and intrigue, as it is now known they were, by the German, shows the depths to which the Huns were willing to descend in their schemes for securing world domination. The war has opened our eyes to these things and has shown us what a danger to the Empire these so-called ministers of God were. Militarily, the Huns have been beaten, but, as Mr. Alabaster pointed out in his outspoken utterance at Saturday's meeting of the Legislative Council, they will be only all the keener to carry on their propaganda through the medium of their Missions, if they get the chance. So it has become necessary to forestall them in their designs, and that is why legislation is being framed in all parts of the Empire to make this kind of thing impossible. Hongkong has rightly come into line with this movement, and the Bill passed on Saturday will give us the means of preventing a recurrence of past mischief. There is no intention of interfering with the benevolent activities of those Missions which have been doing a splendid work in this Colony of a purely religious and educational kind; the Bill is directly aimed at the German and possibly neutral Missions which have stooped to the lowest depths by abusing the hospitality of those who have been foolish enough to credit them with the very best of intentions.

RETURN OF THE HUNS.

Whilst welcoming the passage of this new Ordinance, we also hail with deep satisfaction the remarks by His Excellency, Mr. Severn on the question of the return of the Germans to this Colony. Hitherto, it has not been thought advisable for the Government here to express its views on the subject, on the ground, presumably, that the matter was one for decision by the Imperial authorities. His Excellency has now said that there is no sort of doubt as to the feeling of this Colony with regard to the return of the Germans, that the Secretary of State is in full possession of the opinion of the Colony, and that the question of allowing German missionaries to return is now under discussion. Mr. Severn's remark that "we all hope the result, from our point of view, will be entirely satisfactory," makes it easy to conjecture the standpoints taken by the Hongkong Government on the subject. We are thus led to hope that the Government has given a strong backing to the demands of the community in this connection, and can only trust that the viewpoint of the Colony will be entirely met. We may have to put up with the Germans sometime in the future, but we want them excluded at any rate for some years, and if they ever do come back, we want to keep them under the closest scrutiny.

WHAT IS A CRIMINOLOGIST?

What regard to the remarks of our contributor, who writes under the nom de plume of Robert McWhirter, in connection with our use of the term "criminologist" in a recent comment, it would appear that our critic has narrowed down the application of the term to suit his own argument. Webster describes the term criminologist thus: "N.—The scientific study and investigation of crime and criminals." We used the term in its wider sense and in addition to Webster's justification of our use of the term in the comment under notice we would point out other instances which go to show that a criminologist may be either an investigator or a student of crime and criminals—Mr. G. R. Sims, novelist, author and journalist, is described as one of England's greatest criminologists, yet he has never interested himself in the investigation of crime. On the other hand, M. Bertillon, the great Frenchman who discovered the value of finger prints in detecting criminals, is also described as a criminologist and he spent the greater portion of his life in detecting and running criminals to earth. There are many terms in the English dictionary that may be narrowed down to suit a particular point of view, but that does not prevent such terms from being used in their wider sense.

REV. MR. DARWENT.

At Union Church, Shanghai, recently, the Rev. G. E. Darwent announced that he had decided to accept the invitation from

DAY BY DAY

PRUDENCE IS OFTEN THE WING PLUCKED FROM SOME FOLLY.

During Saturday four cases of plague (all Chinese) were notified. Three were fatal.

Yesterday the Hongkong time ball fell about ten seconds too late, on account of electrical defects.

Among the passengers who left Shanghai for Japan by the R. M. S. Empress of Asia was Mrs. John Johnstone.

To-day is the 25th birthday of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The men-of-war in port dressed their ships in honour of the occasion.

The bearing of the charge against Sergeant Tullock at the Criminal Sessions, which was fixed for Wednesday, has been postponed until Monday next.

In the Junior Tennis League played on Saturday afternoon between Taikoo and K. C. C. on K. C. C. ground, Taikoo secured the match.

The engagement is announced of Assistant Paymaster R. Bennett Webb, formerly of H. M. S. Tamar, and Miss Sumner, of Montreal. The wedding takes place in the autumn at Montreal.

As a result of the pantomime "Aladdin" the sum of \$1,176.05 has been handed over to the Naval and Dockyard Branch of the Ministering Children's League.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of a wireless message from the s.s. "China" advising that she will arrive in Hongkong to-morrow afternoon, June 24th at 4 p.m.

A Reuter's telegram states that His Majesty has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on Sir Reginald Stubbs, Governor-designate of Hongkong. This is the highest class of the Order.

Nine months' hard labour, twelve strokes and four hours' stocks represented the Police contribution to the education of a Chinese boy who yesterday snatched a gold mounted rattan bangle from a baby whilst it was being carried on the shoulders of its parent.

The Coronet Theatre has a very special attraction offering in its new programme, which will be put on at both the matinee and night performances to-day. This is the fine film, "Mickey," which will feature Mabel Normand, and which is a superb art production. No one should miss seeing it. Booking at Robinson's is advised, as big houses are anticipated.

A Chinese, recently arrived here by the s.s. Nanking from America, hoping to win distinction as a sportsman in the interior of China, bringing with him a repeating shot gun and 196 Winchester rifle cartridges. He was however arrested by the Police. Mr. J. H. Gardiner, defending the Chinese in Mr. R. E. Lindsell's Court this morning, said he thought that the shipping companies should put up notices in Chinese in their steamers warning the Chinese passengers not to bring arms to Hongkong. In view of his client's ignorance of the regulations, he asked the Magistrate to deal leniently with the defendant. A fine of \$100 was inflicted.

On Wednesday, at the matinee, the Victoria Theatre management are putting on "Cupid by Proxy," a picture which has an instantaneous appeal to all lovers of little folks. The principal characters in this photoplay are children, with the world famous little Marie Osborne, in the title role. The acting is surprisingly excellent. The *piece de resistance* at the matinee on Wednesday will be a remarkable execution of the Eastern Dance by Miss Phyllis Faye. The Eastern Dance is a novelty in Hongkong, and on Wednesday Miss Faye is expected to considerably enhance her reputation as a professional dancer. The acrobatic dance, which Miss Faye gave last Thursday at the Victoria, was a surprising revelation of her abilities in this direction, and on Wednesday she will go on to another new performance.

REVIEW OF THE CHINESE POLITICAL SITUATION

BY MERCARTOR

The trade policy of the Hongkong Government can be characterized as sound, on the whole. That policy is to allow shipments to be made to various countries, basing the actual amount of shipment on the supplies supposed to be available. For instance, the Hongkong Government is not allowing shipments of rice to Europe or Australia except under very stringent regulations. Shipments are permitted to be made to America, China, Vladivostok, and the Philippines because the proportion of shipments this year is not what it was last year.

CURRENT COIN

HONGKONG PROGRAMME

After some difficulty, the American Community in Hongkong will celebrate Independence Day on 4th July. It is arranged

that there will be a reception

by the American Consul-General

(Mr. G. L. Anderson) and the

American community to official

and social circles at the

Hongkong Hotel from 4 to

6 p.m. on Independence Day.

The occasion will be entirely

informal and social. No

programme has as yet been

outlined. The celebration will be

the first since the war. The

observance of the Day was given

up during the war, for many

reasons, political and otherwise.

Matters are in the hands of the

committee the reception will take

place in the large dining room of

the Hongkong Hotel and a

special orchestra will be engaged.

CANTON PLANS

A celebration of the American

Independence Day will be held

by the American community of

Canton at the Noyes Memorial

College compound on July 4.

The features of the day include

a baseball game, Civilian-Nine v.

U. S. S. Helena team, in the

morning, field sports in the after-

noon from 5 to 7 p.m., and speeches

and singing in the evening.

Dr. A. A. Fulton has been re-

quested to speak on the subject

"Reminiscences of Fourth of July

Celebration." Dr. R. E. Chambers

has been invited to speak on the

subject "The Spirit of the

Modern Fourth of July." Sing-

ing led by an orchestra and a

choirs, participated in by all

present, will form the remainder

of the evening programme which

will be concluded at 9.30 p.m.

INDISPENSABLES

HONGKONG PROGRAMME

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College compound on July 4.

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BOWLS LEAGUE.

K.C.C. v. TAIKOO.

A very enjoyable afternoon was spent at the K.C.C. ground on Saturday, when the Club met Taikoo in the Bowls League. The rinks were in fairly good condition but the heat was somewhat oppressive. As will be seen from the scores, K.C.C. showed considerable improvement on their previous form and would have come nearer still to winning had it not been for the fine play of Wotherspoon of Taikoo, who was in splendid form. At the close of the match, Mr. Gerrard, on behalf of the K.C.C., after briefly reviewing the play, said he hoped the visitors had spent an enjoyable afternoon and the sport had been quite up to expectations. Mr. Eldridge, in replying on behalf of Taikoo, thanked their hosts for a splendid afternoon. It was the first visit they had paid K.C.C. as a bowling team and they had been treated in a manner which, during his experience, had not been equalled. Three cheers were then given by both sides. Scores:-

KOWLOON.
First Rink.
A. E. W. Davidson.....
J. H. Mead.....
J. Jack.....
G. Gerrard..... 8

Second Rink.
W. Oswald.....
J. Hyde.....
A/M. Simpson.....
A/G. Pile..... 17

Third Rink.
H. Overy.....
J. P. Robinson.....
F. W. Richmond.....
G. Gibson..... 25

TAIKOO.
First Rink.
J. Muirhead.....
T. Grimstone.....
J. Russel.....
W. Wotherspoon..... 35

Second Rink.
J. Sloan.....
T. Bateman.....
J. Maclellan.....
A. Hamilton..... 22

Third Rink.
W. J. Eldridge.....
S. C. Amery.....
G. Morrison.....
R. C. Wallace..... 15

Total:- K.C.C. 50; Taikoo. 62.

THE MODERN M.P.

(According to Mr. Grayson, members of the House of Commons "wear large white shirts to conceal the fact that they have nothing behind their foreheads".)

Your M.P.'s not the sort of man
That one should look on as a model:

He has been practising deceit
Since first he learned the way to toddle.
The way he tries to cheat the world
Is something absolutely horrid.

E.g., he wears a shirt to hide

The emptiness behind his forehead.

Nor is this all, though bad enough.

An honest man is filled with sadness
When he is forced to look upon
Such cool and calculated badness.

Your M.P. is a specialist.

In everything that is improper
Neath well-cut trousers he conceals
A heart as jet-black as his "topper."

What matter if his shiny boots

Are neatly made and glow with blacking?

We know the brain behind them's just

As useful as a bit of sacking.

Our one relief is Comrade G.

Our champion, who, the veil while rending,

Thunders to all the world these words:

"Aha! I've caught the scoundrel bending!"

P.G. Wodehouse in the *Globe*.

THE V. R. C.

FIRST AQUATIC FETE OF THE SEASON.

The premises at the Victoria Recreation Club presented an animated scene on Saturday night when the first aquatic fete of the season was held. Supported by a large attendance of spectators, and by weather conditions with which the competitors found no fault, it was a successful function and a good augury for continued popularity on subsequent occasions.

The tank was brilliantly lighted up by many electric lights, and around it were built the stands to accommodate the spectators, amongst whom were H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, Sir William Rees Davies, Mr. Justice Melbourne, Mr. R. P. J. Wodehouse and Capt Hopcroft.

There were 10 events, all of which were exciting by the keenness displayed. Large as the number of entrants was, it could have been larger, and some disappointment was caused in the fact that the second event, which should have proved popular to the men of the Services, especially to the sailors, drew only three contestants, all of whom were from the Manchester Regiment.

There were two events for the ladies and girls. Miss B. Jennings, who entered for the third event, came in for special notice and much applause by winning second place, after having a big handicap imposed on her. At the request of His Excellency, a special diving exhibition was given which was much appreciated. The water polo match, which wound up the programme, was a very exciting affair, and ended in a draw, 6-6. The first goal was scored for the Whites by their Captain, J. C. Finch, who also secured the third one. A Logan, of the same team, shared equal honours with Finch, being responsible for the second and fourth goals, the latter of which was obtained soon after half-time. Having secured four goals without a break, it looked as if the Whites would have a walk-over, but the Captain of the Blues, by dint of terrific throws, brought down this big lead, eventually having four goals to his credit.

At the conclusion of the sports, the prizes were distributed in the gymnasium, the function being performed by Mrs. Gow. At the close announced fêtes for the next two months, and said that as the water polo match had ended in a draw, it would be replayed in due course, and that the prizes for the winners in the match would be distributed at the next fête.

Special mention must be made of the amateur string band to whose able rendering of many popular selections the fete owed much of its success. The band was composed of Messrs. J. M. Xavier, L. M. Xavier, A. M. Souza, B. J. Souza, A. Mendes, and Pedro Garcia.

The officials were: President, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.; Judges—Messrs. A. Silva Netto, A. V. Barros, A. A. Alves, T. Maek, A. S. Ellis; Starters—Messrs. A. E. S. Alves and A. H. Carroll; Time-Keepers—Messrs. T. Meek, A. A. Alves, J. Lyon; Acting Hon. Secretary—Mr. R. H. B. Mitchell.

The donors of prizes were: Mrs. R. Carroll, Mr. A. A. Alves, Mr. S. D. Somekh, Mr. T. Meek, Capt. Bentley, Mr. J. C. Finch, Mr. F. M. L. Soares, Mr. A. Silva Netto, Mr. A. H. Carroll, and Mr. R. H. B. Mitchell.

The results follow:

Two Lengths Handicap—1, G.A.V. Hall, 33 secs.; 2, D. Lyon, 26 3/5 secs.

Two Lengths Handicap (Army and Navy)—1, Q. M. S. Smith (Manchester); 2, Sgt. Stranga (R.A.M.C.).

Two Lengths Handicap for Ladies—1, Mrs. Braga; 2, Miss B. Jennings.

Running Header from spring-board—1, G. A. V. Hall; 2, A. Logan.

Two Lengths Handicap for girls—1, Miss Jessie Walker; 2, Miss Ruby Young.

Two Lengths Handicap for boys—1, Silva Netto; 2, Botelho.

Ladies' Nomination—1, A. Logan; 2, M. A. Carvalho.

Two Lengths Team Race—Winners: J. C. Finch (Capt.), L. M. Xavier, S. S. Marcal, G. A. V. Hall.

Water Polo—The match was drawn. The teams were—Blues:

J. Stewart (Capt.), R. C. Witchell, A. S. Ellis, L. M. Franco (Junior), H. Tatam, G. A. V. Hall, W. B. Musket, White: J. C. Finch (Capt.), A. Logan, D. Lyon, L. M. Franco, M. A. Carvalho, J. B. Soares, S. A. Marcal.

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JAPANESE ADMIRAL VISITS HONGKONG.

THE SECRET OF THEIR WEAKNESS.

OFFICIAL LANDING AT BLAKE PIER.

WHAT PALLID NERVOUS WOMEN SHOULD DO TO GET STRONG.

Blake Pier this morning was a scene of considerable bustle. A large crowd of spectators gathered round to watch Rear-Admiral Sato, of the Japanese cruiser Idzumo, make an official landing. At a quarter to eleven a guard of honour drawn from the 1st Garrison Battalion of the Manchester Regiment, under Captain S. L. Cohen, and headed by the band of the Manchesters, marched down the water front and in their wake collected an inquisitive crowd who followed them to the Pier. At eleven o'clock Rear-Admiral Sato and his suite landed on the pier and were introduced by the Japanese Vice Consul to Mr. Ponsonby-Fane, who represented His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government. The guard of honour were brought to "order arms" and the band struck up. The Rear-Admiral then inspected the guard and eventually drove off to Government House.

The Japanese cruiser Idzumo is returning from the Mediterranean, where she had been stationed during the war. She is going to Tokyo on the 27th instant.

TENNIS LEAGUE.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE Y. C.R.C. "A"

Played on Saturday, a good match resulting in a win for the Chinese Recreation Club by 15 games. Scores:-

Wong Po Keung and Choe Man Ping lost to Runjahn and Yvanovich 5-6, beat Kay and Forster 6-5, beat Crook and Ismail 7-4.

Wong Po Kie and Lo Meng Pan lost to Runjahn and Yvanovich 7-4, beat Kay and Forster 7-4, beat Crook and Ismail 7-4.

Yew Man Tsun and Hung Man To lost to Runjahn and Yvanovich 7-4, beat Kay and Forster 6-5, beat Crook and Ismail 7-4.

James and Hicks lost to Runjahn and Yvanovich 7-4, beat Kay and Forster 7-4, beat Crook and Ismail 7-4.

Four own druggist can supply you with Dr. Williams' pink pills, or you can order direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai, at \$1.50 the bottle, \$8 for six bottles. Write for a free booklet on nervous disorders.

These Pills are unequalled for the treatment of even the most severe nervous disorders, such as neuralgia, partial paralysis and St. Vitus' dance. As a tonic for the blood and nerves they are used everywhere with the greatest success building up wasted bodies and bringing the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks.

Your own druggist can supply

you with Dr. Williams' pink pills,

or you can order direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96

Szechuan Road, Shanghai, at

\$1.50 the bottle, \$8 for six bottles.

Write for a free booklet on

nervous disorders.

and Thorpe 7-4, beat Paine and Hicks 7-4.

D. Leing and Ip Kau beat

James and Thorpe 7-4, beat

Gericke and Gibson 6-5, lost to

Paine and Hicks 5-6.

JUNIOR LEAGUE.

C.R.G. "C" team met the 88th

Coy. R.G.A. on Saturday and

won comfortably by 66 games to

33.

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DUNERA	7th July	25th July	
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA.			
JAPAN	16th July	due Calcutta.	18th August.
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General Agent, Passenger Department
Hongkong, June 7, 1919.

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FUSHIMI MARU Sunday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.

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LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

TAMBA MARU Friday, 27th June, at Noon.

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MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU Tuesday, 15th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHINRYU MARU Beginning of July.

TENSHIN MARU Middle of July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU Saturday, 25th June.

CALCUTTA MARU Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS - Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU Friday, 20th June, at 5 a.m.

AKI MARU Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KITANO MARU Tuesday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

SHIMBU MARU Saturday, 28th June.

INABA MARU Friday, 11th July, at 11 a.m.

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NIPPO MARU 7th July.

SIBERIA MARU "Calling at Keelung" 29th July.

SHINPO MARU 13th Aug.

PERSIA MARU 28th Aug.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

WIRELESS ON CHINA COAST STEAMERS.

The question of the adoption of wireless on steamers running the China Coast will no doubt be the cause of much speculation among members of the seafaring profession but as so few ships of the different coast companies are equipped with wireless, it is not to be expected that they will take a very great interest if such a step were proposed and planned. But when the compulsory fitting of passenger vessels with wireless comes into force, as it has already done in the U.S.A., shipping companies will take a greater interest in such a project, and the number of disasters other than by collision will greatly decrease if this unique system is placed in operation. The cost of equipping and maintaining radio stations it is to be expected would be borne by the Government.

THE TRAINING OF MERCHANT SEAMEN.

The methods employed for the manning of the ships of the United States is not left to chance as the following extract from an American journal will show:—"Apprentices and cadet officers will be placed on all large vessels of the United States merchant marine by the Shipping Board to be trained for higher places, much the same as sailor-boys were trained to become officers and shipping merchants in the early days of American sea-going. The basis of this plan is one of individual training on shipboard for the American youth capable of rising through instruction to a shipping career, and the plan has been devised as an extension of the war-time system of training by the Board, through which large numbers of American lads were given brief intensive school-training on training ships before being sent to sea. It was this system that enabled Salem and Boston to outstrip all rivals in foreign trade, and make themselves and their communities rich. Shipping men are agreed that if the attainment of our new and enlarging interest in foreign commerce is to be secured, we must certainly have a very high class of U.S. merchant seamen."

A MERCANTILE MARINE FUND.

With reference to the recent announcement that Mr. J. Bruce Ismay had made a generous gift of £25,000 to the Mercantile Marine Service Association for the purpose of inaugurating a National Mercantile Marine Fund, Mr. John Temple, B.C., of the Worthington Wire Rope Works, Ltd., has addressed the following letter to the Secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, the contents of which will doubtless prove an incentive to shipowners and other bodies which have benefited to such a great extent through the loyalty and courage of our merchant seamen:—I have been thinking a good deal about Mr. Bruce Ismay's magnificent practical appreciation of what the officers and men of the British Mercantile Marine have done throughout the entire war, and my regret is that I cannot do more to show my sympathy than to enclose a cheque for 100 guineas to add to that sum, with the hope that great and important ship and insurance interests will substantially help this fund.

OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Regarding the interpretation of the clause "officers in charge" in the agreed overtime clause, the Shipping Controller intimates that, in the case of vessels in foreign ports, he considers officers are bound to render the customary service required by their articles of agreement which would include sleeping on board when required and overtime would only be payable in respect of any active duties in connection with the vessel which an officer may be called upon to perform. In the case of a foreign-going vessel at her home port in the United Kingdom, he considers that any officer required to remain on board as "officer in charge" should receive overtime payment whether called upon to perform active duties or not, if he has not been given equivalent time off duty. Should there be any doubt as to which is the vessel's home port, the port at which the officers resign, articles should be taken unless otherwise agreed. In the case of a foreign-going vessel at a port in the United Kingdom (other than the home port), he considers officers have the right to retain the services on board of at least one officer in each department without any payment, unless such officer be called upon to perform outside working hours, any active duties in connection with the vessel.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer.

To Sail.

SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	24th June at 11 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Huapeh	24th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Tean	26th June at noon.
W'WEI, C'FOO & TTSIN	Huichow	

SHIPPING

O. S. K.**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ANDES MARU" ... Tuesday, 24th June. (Call Marseilles.)
"AMAZON MARU" ... End of July.

CENO & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading, with shipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 10th July.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Thursday, 24th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Spore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 10th July.

SAIGON, BANCOCK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHIREN MARU" ... 2nd July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z. andADELAIDE.

"KOHSO MARU" ... Wednesday, 9th July.

VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keeling, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"MEXICO MARU" ... Saturday, 28th June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.

"DAITOKU MARU" ... Saturday, 28th June.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 3rd July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Tuesday, 24th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Y. K. K.**YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.**

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODEGAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

For Particulars Please Apply to:

REGULAR SERVICE FOR
FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK

and/or

SINGAPORE.

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.

**KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.**

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.
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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"

will be despatched on or about July 5th.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER
"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 1st.
"WEST HEMATITE" ... 10th.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA & FORTLAND.

"WEST CELINA" ... About August 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to OVERSEAS COMPTON POINTS.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone, 2477 & 2478 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SHIPPING

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGAI

STEAMER "BESSIE DOLLAR" ... SAILING DATE, about June, 29th

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

"UNNAMED" ... Early July.
"TANCREO" ... 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to:

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GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING THIRD FLOOR

TEL. 793. 792.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPI

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 14th July, to:

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched
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JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	23. June
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	24. June
Keslung via Swatow and Amoy	Anakusa M.	O. S. K.	24. June
Tientsin via Weihaiwei & Chefoo	Chongsheng	J. M. Co.	24. June
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	24. June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Dunera	P. & O.	24. June
Swatow and Bangkok	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	24. June
Shanghai	Chusan	B. & S.	24. June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Tean	B. & S.	24. June
Swatow and Bangkok	Huapeh	B. & S.	24. June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnebaug	D. L. Co.	24. June
Shanghai	Choy sang	J. M. Co.	25. June
Straits and Calcutta	Namsang	J. M. Co.	25. June
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	26. June
Calcutta via Ports	Fooching	J. M. Co.	26. June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Jui chow	B. & S.	26. June
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Loengsang	J. M. Co.	27. June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	27. June
Newchwang	Daitsoku M.	O. S. K.	28. June
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Himaneo	J. C. I. L.	28. June
Manila	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	28. June
Straits and Calcutta	Shimbu M.	N. Y. K.	29. June
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Chenan	B. & S.	29. June
Sydney and Melbourne	Haishong	D. L. Co.	1. July
Genoa	Kansu	B. & S.	3. July
Calcutta via Ports	Sosu M.	O. S. K.	3. July
Shanghai	Yuenasang	J. M. Co.	4. July
Calcutta	Kwaisan	J. M. Co.	5. July
Singapore, Colombo & Bombay	Dunera	P. & O.	7. July
Sydney and Melbourne	Kobso M.	O. S. K.	10. July
Genoa	Saigon M.	O. S. K.	10. July
Calcutta via Ports	Calcutta M.	N. Y. K.	10. July
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta	Japan	P. & O.	19. July

In morning, 2 afternoons

in afternoon

in evening

in night

in morning

in afternoon

in evening

</

TELE. NO. 377
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

WAR LECTURES.

BY FORMER HONGKONG
MEN.

There was a large audience present at the Masonic Hall, Shanghai, on June 13, when four interesting addresses were given by officers returned from the Front.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the local branches of the St. Andrew's and St. George's Societies, and was presided over by Sir Havilland de Susmarez.

Along with the Chairman on the platform were Dr. R. S. Ivy and Mr. G. W. Wrighton.

The officers who addressed the meeting were Major M. Reader Harris, M.C., 13th London Regiment (Kensingtons); Major M. H. Logan, M.C., Royal Engineers; Captain Alister St. Clair Campbell, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, and Lieut. E. H. McMichael, Westminster Dragoons. The two first-named were formerly resident in Hongkong, Major Reader Harris being with Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, and Major Logan on the staff of the Kowloon-Canton Railway and later with Messrs. Palmer and Tuner.

Major Reader Harris was the first speaker. He told some interesting stories of life at the front and of some of the experiences that befell those who lived in the trenches. During the day, he said, they were chiefly concerned about the unexpected visits of staff officers and, at night, they chased rats and had other exciting adventures. When General Birdwood paid them a visit, he reprimanded a "Tommy" for not saluting him. The "Tommy" replied that he did not know the visitor was an officer. "I am General Birdwood," said the gallant Anzac. "Then," retorted the "Tommy," why don't you wear feathers, as any other bird would? (Laughter). It was always a great relief for them to get "over the top" into the open, as they could then see what was going on around them, and his experience and that of other officers was that not one man in a thousand ever experienced the Boche waiting on them to engage with the bayonet. Major Reader Harris paid a high compliment to "Tommy" on his "extraordinary personal pluck." He had never known an occasion where the pluck of the British "Tommy" had failed (Applause).

Major Logan, M.C., R.E., was the next speaker. He described the work of the Royal Engineers, referring particularly to the Field Company Branch with which he served in France. A Field Company, the speaker said, has a war strength of six officers and 226 N.C.O.'s and men. It is composed of specialists in certain trades and carries in its technical wagons an equipment which enables the personnel to deal with almost every contingency likely to occur in the field. In trench warfare and during the period of the war on the western front, the actual war of movement occupied but a limited period. A Field Company is generally allotted to a Brigade front and, as a rule, works with a particular Brigade both in attack and defence. There are three Field Companies in the establishment of a Division, and they are mobile units who move with the Division. The Siege boys, R.E., or Army Troops Cos. R.E., whose personnel is interchangeable with the Field Cos. R.E., and who carry out similar work, are allotted to a Corps and remain longer in an area and generally are employed on work of a more permanent character such as bridge, water supplies, schemes and the construction of forward roads, bridges, or strong points or points defensible as they are called by the French. The work of a Field Company on a front line is continuous in the

possibility for the construction of new trenches, the repair and drainage of existing trenches, the construction of bomb-proof shelters in the front line, machine gun emplacements, observation posts, advanced dressing stations, assembly trenches for the attack and the consolidation and fortification of captured positions. In this latter connection, I would say that experience has proved that it is comparatively easy to capture a position, but it is infinitely more difficult to hold it against the inevitable counter-attack, which invariably follows when the tired attackers are confronted with masses of fresh enemy troops. The pick, the shovel and the sandbag are then of equal, if not more important, than the rifle and the bayonet; and those troops who can dig themselves in in the most thorough manner, in the shortest possible space of time are those who are successful in the capture and retention of a position. In the case of work in the advanced trenches, most or nearly all of it must be done by night, and in the event of it not being possible to finish the work in one night, it is usual that the enemy will be fully aware of what is being done, having noted from his observation posts during the day the signs of fresh excavation and on the following night the working parties will be the target for machine-gun fire. Machine gun fire and shell gun fire notwithstanding, the work must still go on, and does so in spite of numerous casualties. The trenches lend a feeling of security, but it is a very different thing to work for hours on the surface in the most deplorable conditions of weather and mud under heavy shell fire. The reconnaissances and setting out of all new works falls to the lot of the officers and N.C.O.'s of the Field Companies, R.E.; and a good deal of time is spent in the dusk or the early hours of the morning in examining the ground and making oneself familiar with the conditions. The setting out of the work and the arrangements for tools and materials are all part of the work of the R.E. Companies.

Major Logan gave a full and graphic description of his experience on the Ypres Salient, after which he described his work in connection with the construction of light railways to the firing line in connection with the fighting on the Somme.

"The work of the R.E. Field Company and the army troops company in the preparation for and in the actual battle of the Somme in 1916, was," he said, "of a particularly arduous and trying character, observation posts, machine-gun emplacements, water supply on a large scale, the pipe lines being taken right in the front trenches, the construction of many miles of new roads chiefly of the corduroy description, the setting out and digging of assembly trenches the installation of gas cylinders and many other kindred operations imposed a very heavy strain on the personnel and exacted a large proportion of casualties.

"In the latter part of the Somme Battle I was almost entirely engaged with my Company in the construction of a Light Railway System forward of Trones Wood, Guillemont and Guechy, on the front line of XIVth Corps and later became Assistant Director, Light Railways of Fifth Army, and as such was responsible for the construction of several hundred miles of line which connected the forward Railheads of the Standard Gauge Railways with the actual batteries and troops in the firing line.

"I wish," Major Logan said, "that I had time to describe the work in detail, but I can for the moment say no more but that the advent of the Light Railway System on the British front revolutionised conditions of transport and alone made possible

THE FINAL SESSIONS

A FORGERY CASE

The June Criminal Sessions were resumed this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies K.C., Chief Justice.

Wang Wai Lam was charged with forgery of receipts and pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney General (the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock K.C.) appeared for the prosecution and the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E., instructed by Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnstone, Stokes and Master, defended the accused.

The jurymen were Messrs. D. Rechleman, F. A. Chopard, F. Rapp, B. W. Tape, C. Stewart, W. J. Roberts, and J. H. Pidgeon. Opening the case for the Crown, the Attorney General said the prisoner in the present case was charged on two counts for forgery, the first on April 22, 1918, a receipt for \$350 and the second, on June 19, 1918, a receipt for \$417.83. Counsel said before he went into the facts of the case he would deal with a point of law. There would be a witness who would speak as to the signatures in the book being forged and not his signature. Of course, they were not prepared to say who wrote the signatures but under the Ordinance any person who aids, abets, counsels or procures a false signature is liable to the same extent as the principal. The point was that although the prosecution cannot prove actually as to who wrote the forgery if the jury were of the opinion that the accused was an accessory to the forgery being committed, they held that he was liable to be punished as a principal. The facts were that he was accused was manager and partner in the Wa Cheong Lung firm of Hongkong, which was rather closely connected with the Wei Wing firm of Canton and it was the forging of the signature of a member of the Canton firm that formed the subject of the charges. It would be shown that there were business transactions between the Canton and Hongkong firms in 1917 but there were no transactions during the year 1918 which is the year in regard to which the forgeries were alleged to have been committed. It would be shown that the accused made certain entries in the books of his firm in 1918 which purported to show that on the dates mentioned the Wa Cheong Lung firm had paid the money stated. These entries would be shown to be incorrect because, in fact, no such transactions took place between the two firms. Evidence was then taken. The case is proceeding.

A GREEK FINED.

Gerasimes, a Greek who arrived in the Colony by the French Mail steamer Nera from Port Said, was to-day fined \$1,000, or, in default, six months' hard labour, for being in possession of 34 lbs. of raw opium, valued at \$40.

Chief Revenue Officer Wildin, who found the drug concealed in the accused's suit-case, said he received information through the accused attempting to effect a sale of the drug previous to the night of his arrest.

In connection with this case, Mr. Tsantsanopoulos, a local Greek gentleman, who acted as interpreter, lodged a protest this morning with the Magistrate (Mr. R. O. Hutchinson) concerning the publishing of his name in three local contemporaries for that of the accused.

H. K. P. R. ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P. (R.), state—

NO. 2 COMPANY.
Inspector Silve Netto will act as Inspector of No. 2 Company during the absence on leave of Inspector A.E.S. Alves on leave, to date from 25th June, 1919.

those enormous concentrations of artillery and ammunition which were the ultimate cause of the final victory. I must apologise for a very sketchy and incomplete account, but if I have been in any way able to convey to you some idea of the manner in which the front line units of the Companies of the R.E. carry out their duties I shall have accomplished my object."

Capt. Alister Campbell and Lieut. McMichael described operations in Palestine and Lieut. McMichael illustrated several phases of the campaign in this theatre with an interesting collection of photographic slides and maps.

A collection was taken during the evening in aid of the United Service Association.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

In view of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors at a meeting held 21st June, 1919, the Bank is in charge of the Manager, Mr. J. Usang Ly. The resolution reads:

"It was resolved that in order to carry out the new policy of the Board to assume more active control the President be requested to refrain from exercising his usual powers of active administration of the Bank pending the revision of the Articles of Association by an Extraordinary and Special Meetings of the Shareholders the date for which meetings are to be decided later."

By Order of the Board,
- J. K. CHOY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1919.

WISEMAN'S

delicious

ICE CREAMS

in various flavours
can be sent out ready
for serving

for PICNIC, TIFFIN

or DINNER PARTIES.

From \$2.00 per quart.

D. M. GOODALL,
Manager.

PHONE 407.

HOUSEBOY'S "SQUEEZE".

Mr. A. R. F. Raven, had a boy at his house in Conduit Road whose wages were sometimes added to by other sums which his thieving propensities were able to procure. On Saturday he called a marine hawker, a regular customer of his, into the kitchen and struck with him a bargain over two of the covers of the stove. They originally cost Mr. Raven 40 cents, but as they did not belong to the boy, the latter could, without a pang of regret, dispose of them cheap for 15 cents. Two empty wine bottles also came into the possession of the hawker on the payment of a few additional cents. The boy was later arrested, and he pointed out the hawker to the Police. The hawker, in Court this morning, said the boy had invited him on several occasions to buy the covers. Mr. Raven asked his Worship to deal leniently with the boy as he came from good people. The boy had been in his service for two months. Mr. R. Lindsell fined the boy \$5, or seven days, while the hawker was fined \$10, or 14 days imprisonment.

It would be shown that there were business transactions between the Canton and Hongkong firms in 1917 but there were no transactions during the year 1918 which is the year in regard to which the forgeries were alleged to have been committed. It would be shown that the accused made certain entries in the books of his firm in 1918 which purported to show that on the dates mentioned the Wa Cheong Lung firm had paid the money stated. These entries would be shown to be incorrect because, in fact, no such transactions took place between the two firms. Evidence was then taken. The case is proceeding.

The Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY the 24th June,

1919,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon.

45 drums Caustic Soda,

119 cases Hydroxide,

and afterwards at 3 p.m.

at No. 50 Godown of the

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf

& Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon

133 drums Caustic Soda.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

EMPIRE REVUE COMPANY
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY!

THURSDAY NEXT,

JUNE 26th

and
FOLLOWING NIGHTS
at 9.15 p.m.

THE EMPIRE REVUE COMPANY

OF

22 ARTISTES

including the Popular London Comedian

GEORGE ROSS

In a Series of the Latest English & American
Revue Successes & Vaudeville

Commencing with a COLOSSAL

VAUDEVILLE BANQUET

In which each member of the Company is seen in his or her
particular Vaudeville Specialty.

AN ALL-STAR COMPANY!!

GEORGE ROSS

The "ONE-MAN-MUSIC-HALL"

EDITH HYLAND, Mezzo Soprano with a Phenomenal voice.

BERTIE & BENSON, In their amazingly clever Pot-pourri

of Foolishness.

BILLY & DORIS HARLEY, England's Representative Dancers.

HAL, THE AUSTRALIAN, JESTING JUGGLER.

LMA WAITE & BEAUTY CHORUS. In Song & Dance

DOROTHY SUTTON & HER "MERRY WIDOWS."

HUGO GRAHAM, DOROTHY SUTTON & Co.

In "CAMOUFLAGE."

DAINTY DORIS, Charming Soubrette & Dancer

WAITE & "C" In their extraordinary instrumental trick turn

Etc. etc.

WATCH FOR

The Brilliant Revue Productions

THE FOLLIES "LET'S GO!" and "OH BABY"

Written and produced by GEORGE ROSS.

Admission \$3, \$2 & \$1

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

G. MOUTRIE R.

BOSTOCK'S

ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS

KOWLOON.

The World's Greatest Wondershow

A Very Vesuvius of Brilliant Attractions

TO-NIGHT at 9.15

HAVE YOU SEEN MAXIMO?

Special Matinees Wednesday, Thursday

& Saturday.

Be Wise Book Now
at MOUTRIE'S.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY

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NOTICE—The business

hitherto conducted by the

above Pharmacy at 32, Queen's

Road, Central, has been transfe-

red to A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd.

the Hongkong Dispensary, who

have taken over the effects, pre-

scription medicines and pre-

TO-NIGHT!
at 5.15 p.m.

The Picture that is Sheer Delight

TO-NIGHT
at 9.15 p.m.

at

The Little House that shows the Big Pictures

in other words

"MICKEY"

at

THE CORONET



HUMOUR — PATHOS — LOVE — ADVENTURE

"They are all to be found in "Mickey."

And "MICKEY" is Mabel Normand who plays on all the heart strings of human emotion as an expert plays on a harp.

It is a picture that you cannot see once.

\$1 & 60 C. To both Performances
Children Half Price to Matinees.

60 C. & \$1

Booking at ROBERTSONS

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

St. John's, June 14.
A Vickers Vimy-Royce machine piloted by Captain Alcock of the Air Force and navigated by Lieutenant Brown began its trans-Atlantic flight at 4.13 Greenwich time.

The Vicker's machine climbed slowly owing to the heavy load and left the coast at a height of a thousand feet with a following breeze. It was out of sight in seven minutes. The airmen before leaving said they expected to make 140 miles an hour while the breeze held and hoped to land on the Irish Coast in eighteen hours. No wireless was received from the aeroplane three hours after the start.

St. John's, June 15.

The Vicker's machine is six hours out there is no news.

London, June 15.

An official message says the Vicker's machine landed on the coast of Galway at 9.40 this morning.

The Air-Ministry announces that the Vicker's Vimy machine arrived at Clifden, Galway, shortly before ten this morning, British summer time, after sixteen hours' flight. Landing was very difficult owing to bumpiness of the ground. The fuselage was buried at the nose. Capt. Alcock said they were tired of being alone in the fog and drizzle and sometimes discovered they were flying upside down. The wireless propeller blew off soon after leaving St. John's and they were much jolted by strong signals not intended for them. Both airmen are well and in good spirits.

It is stated that Capt. Alcock hopes to fly to London to-morrow. Lt. Brown is entraining and is due in the metropolis on Tuesday morning. Both are fatigued but in the highest spirits. The Vicker's machine is said to be unable to rise from the present site which is unsuitable. Major Gen. Seely, Major Gen. Trenchard and General Sykes sent the warmest congratulations to the airmen. General Trenchard telegraphed on behalf of the Air Council and members of the Air Force.

London, June 16.

Captain Alcock interviewed said the exact time of the flight was fifteen hours and fifty-seven minutes. Though the wind was favourable the weather conditions were the worst imaginable. They were mostly flying between clouds and thick banks of fog and they hardly saw the sky or sea. They climbed to eleven thousand feet without emerging from the clouds and descended to within three hundred of sea level but the fog was still as dense. The speed indicator was not working and their position was momentarily alarming. We did some comic stunts looping the loop and had no sense of horizon. The weather was rough with a bumpy wind blowing hard right down to the water. The sleet froze the radiator shutters and the machine was covered with ice. For four hours the sleet seemed to have chewed bits off our faces but otherwise we did not suffer cold and exhaustion. We drank coffee, ale and ate sandwiches and chocolate we had no idea of our whereabouts. It was 11 hours before we saw land. We only used two-thirds of our petrol supply. Captain Alcock's opinion of the trans-Atlantic flight is that it should be done by a flyingboat. The King on hearing the news when leaving the church at Windsor immediately telegraphed his congratulations to Captain Alcock.

Paris, June 16.

Captain Alcock who made the flight across the Atlantic was trained by a Frenchman on a French machine. He is among other pioneer airmen who owe a debt to France for early training.

THE FRENCH STRIKES.

Paris, June 14.

The strike agitation in the Paris district is decreasing. The situation is easier and an early resumption of work is expected. The Railwaysmen's Federation have repudiated the extremists' political agitation. On the other hand a grave crisis has arisen as regards the miners who resolved on a general strike on the 16th. Owing to dissatisfaction with the interpretation of the Eight Hours' Day in the Government Bill they rejected the Minister of Labour's offer to apply it before it was adopted by the Senate. It is feared that the Interruption Trust, which is an enlarged form of the English Labour Triple Alliance will strike in sympathy. The Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 240 to 191 on the proposed interpellation regarding coal measures in the event of a coal strike.

The strikes in Paris are decreasing particularly concerning transport services. The Government representatives been interviewed by the workers' delegates.—Havas.

A beginning has been made in the settlement of the strikes. Petrol refiners met the employers and agreed to resume. M. Clemenceau conferred with representatives of the transport workers and traffic companies and appealed to their patriotism in the present grave juncture. The men decided to resume on Monday.

In Paris full service of tramway cars, trains, and subways is working again this morning as a result of the settlement of the strike. It seems certain that all French coal mines will be idle from to-day. Parliament having refused to accept the eight hour day without exception. The miners also want salaries ranging from 21 to 25 francs daily.

HOME CRICKET.

London, June 14.

Yorkshire beat Warwickshire by an innings and 63 runs.

Derby beat Northants by nine wickets.

Hampshire beat Surrey by six wickets.

Essex beat Sussex by six wickets.

Leicester beat Gloucester by four wickets.

The Australians beat Lancs by an innings and 157 runs.

Oxford and Marylebone played a drawn game.

THE ISLAND OF OSSEL.

Stockholm, June 15.

The Estonian Legation denies that the island of Osel is to be a British Naval Base.

DUKE IN DIVORCE COURT.

London, June 14.

The Duchess of Westminster has lodged a divorce petition. The Duke is defending.

IRISH PLOTS.

London, June 14.

The Government has removed the restrictions on the importation of tobacco and spirituous liquors.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, June 13.

At a demonstration at the Albert Hall on the League of Nations Lord Robert Cecil said the League was not intended to be the finished product. He hoped that when experience revealed its practical defects changes would be unhesitatingly made. The League has not made frontiers unalterable but required alterations to be made by discussion, not force. He refuted the objection that the League diminished national sovereignty and asked who ever heard of a man entering into partnership yet claiming complete freedom of action in partnership affairs! It was agreed that Germany must be included but we were entitled to require that she should undergo a certain novitiate proving that she had finished with the past. He saw no reason why the novitiate should exceed a few months. (Some disorder.) The same broad tests should be applied to Russia. The League must be the fundamental principle of British policy and the treaty must be judged by its principles.

Washington, June 14.

A conference of Democratic Senators decided to endeavor to prevent a vote on Knox's resolution condemning the League of Nations.

AN ANTI-BOLSHEVIK GARRISON.

Stockholm, June 16.

An Estonian communiqué says the garrison of Fort Krasnajgora mutinied against the Bolsheviks. The fort was captured by Ingemanland volunteers on June 13.

Helsingfors, June 16.

The batteries of Kronstadt and seven warships from Kronstadt shelled Krasnajgora during the mutiny. They are still shelling it.

GERMANY AND SHANTUNG.

London, June 16.

The German counter-proposals agree to the renunciation of German rights and privileges with regard to Kiaochow and Shantung; with certain stipulations with regard to compensation.

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

Paris, June 16.

M. Tchitcherine, Secretary of Foreign Affairs in Russia asserts that a treaty of alliance was signed between Germany and Japan long before the abdication of the Kaiser, tending to upset the Bolshevik government.

ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK'S GOVERNMENT.

Paris, June 14.

The Japanese delegation emphatically denies American reports that Japan has separately recognised Admiral Koltchak's Government.

LABOUR TIE-UP IN GENOA.

Rome, June 14.

Industrial unrest has led to demonstrations at Genoa. Hundreds have been arrested. Banks and business houses are closed and trams are not running.

The strike continues. In Genoa there is no disorder. Shops were wrecked at Spezzia yesterday as a protest against the dearness of food. Spezzia was quiet to-day. Most of the workmen in Turin struck to-day in commemoration of Rosa Luxemburg's funeral. The strike in Milan in protest against the action of the authorities in Genoa and Spezzia collapsed this afternoon.

MONARCHIST DEMONSTRATION IN PRUSSIA.

Berlin, June 14.

There was a remarkable Monarchist demonstration at Graudenz, West Prussia, when volunteer troops marched past the monument of William the First which was garlanded, while bands played and the troops marched past the monument carrying Imperial flags and portraits of the ex-Kaiser. "Vorwärts" comments that officers in East Prussia aim at the overthrow of the Government and the first collision with the Poles will be the signal of revolt.

ESTRONGIA'S WAR.

Weimar, June 14.

At the Congress Herr Noske announced that the German troops are being withdrawn from Estonia and Lettland. Two divisions already withdrawn from Courland will be used against the Poles in West Prussia. No German troops are now fighting the Estonians or Letts. All who joined the Baltic Landeswehr have lost German citizenship.

OBITUARY.

London, June 14.

The death is announced of Mr. Weedon Grossmith, artist, actor and author. His first picture in the Academy was a portrait of his father, after which he exhibited many times at the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery. His first appearance on the stage was at the Old Prince of Wales Theatre, Liverpool, as Specklebury in "Time will tell" in 1885. Later he became Manager of many London houses. He was a contributor to "Punch" and the "Art Journal" and author of "The Diary of a Nobody."

RED ARMY DESERTIONS.

Stockholm, June 14.

A message from Petrograd says the Commander-in-Chief and Trotsky are adopting drastic measures to cope with the wholesale desertions of the Red Army.

U. S. IMPORT RESTRICTIONS.

The Government has removed the importation of tobacco and spirituous liquors.

NOTICES.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE BOYCOTT AND JAPANESE MATCHES.

The anti-Japanese boycott movement in China seems to have extended to Japanese matches along the Yangtze, as a result of which Japanese shipper have already received advices regarding the postponement of shipment until further notice. It is however, hoped, in the quarters concerned that this is only a temporary phenomenon, which will soon disappear. The price of safety matches has increased to Y53 or 54 owing to the continued demand from Formosa, Java, Singapore and Calcutta. In such circumstances, Japanese manufacturers and merchants are not pessimistic regarding the future of the match market, and do not mind waiting till the trouble on the Yangtze dies a natural death—if a boycott killed by threats with rifle and bayonet can be said to die naturally. Exports of Japanese matches to South Seas, China and America have now become active, says the *Osaka Mainichi*, as a reaction from the stoppage of orders since the proclamation of the armistice. The total exports from Kobe and Osaka during May showed an increase of 18,995 cases as compared with the previous month. From Kobe 65,940 cases were shipped and 8,025 cases from Osaka, aggregating 74,019.

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On and after 1st July next, the hours of business will be as follows:

GENERAL STORE, WINE DEPARTMENT and WAREHOUSE.

8.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Saturdays 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

DISPENSING DEPARTMENT.

8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m.
(including Saturdays)
Tuesdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
6 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

Such Public holidays as are observed by us,
same hours as on Sundays.

No Medicines can be obtained after closing
hours as above.

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POST OFFICE.

OUTWARD MAILED

TO-MORROW.

The Commonwealth of Australia has imposed a War Tax of one half penny on every article of correspondence posted within the Commonwealth.

Parcels of sugar, as gifts, up to 1 lb., in gross weight each, may now be sent by post to the United Kingdom.

Jewellery and Silverware manufactured in Hongkong or any other British Possession may now be sent by parcel post from Hongkong to the United Kingdom.

A fee of 2d. in respect of the performance of Customs Formalities is now charged on every parcel from abroad for delivery in the United Kingdom on which British Customs Charges are payable. The fee is collected from the addresses except in the case of duty prepaid parcels when the amount may be prepaid by the sender.

It is no longer necessary for parcels addressed to Greece to be accompanied by a certificate from the British Minister at Athens.

Allied soldiers in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAIL.

Canada U.S.A. and Shanghai
TO CHINA. 24th June.

PARCELS RECEIVED. 24th

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. FUSHIMI MARU.

Shanghai N.C. & Japan via Kobe
—Per KITANO MARU.
24th June, 10 a.m.
Swatow and Bangkok —Per
HUPEH, 24th June, 10 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
—Per QUINNEBAUG, 24th
June, 10 a.m.
Straits and Bangkok —Per
CHUSAN, 24th June, 10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China —Per
TEAN, 24th June, 11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via
Keelung —Per AMAKUSA
MARU, 24th June, 11 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius,
South Africa, India via
Dhanushkodi, Egypt and
EUROPE VIA SUEZ —Per
TEUCER, 24th June, Reg.
11.45 a.m. Letters 12.30 p.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed
on Monday, 23rd June, at
5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China —Per
DUNERA, 24th June, 3 p.m.
Shanghai and North China —Per
CHOYSANG, 24th June,
5 p.m.
Hollow —Per CHUEN ON, 24th
June, 5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 25TH JUNE.
Philippine Islands, Australia &
New Zealand via Thursday
Island —Per TANGO MARU,
25th June, Reg. 8.45 a.m.
Letters 9.30 a.m.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via
Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada,
United States, Central and
South America and EUROPE VIA
SAN FRANCISCO —Per
KOREA MARU, 25th June,
Reg. 9.15 a.m., Letters
10 a.m.
SATURDAY, 28TH JUNE.
Shanghai and North China —Per
CHENAN, 28th June, 5 p.m.
TUESDAY, 1ST JULY.
Shanghai and North China —Per
SINKIANG, 1st July
10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China & Japan
via Nagasaki, Canada, United
States, Central and South
America and EUROPE VIA
CANADA —Per EMPRESS
OF JAPAN, 25th June, Reg.
10.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
THURSDAY, 26TH JUNE.
Shanghai and North China —Per
CHENAN, 26th June, 5 p.m.

TO-BEAT'S SHARE
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Banks. \$635

Marine Insurances. \$1375

Cantons. \$1220

Unions. \$158

Yangtze. \$2424

Far-Easterns. \$24

Fire Insurances.

China Fires. \$141

H.K. Fires. \$330

Shipping.

Douglas. \$94

Steamboats. \$224

Indos (Pref.). \$32

Indos (Def.). \$160

Shells. \$182

Ferries. \$34

Refineries.

Sugars. \$15814

Malabons. \$39

Mining.

Kailans. \$50

Langkats. \$194

Shanghai Loans. \$194

Shai Explorations.

Raubs. 2

Tronohs. \$446

Urals. \$526

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H.K. Wharves. \$931

K. Docks. \$157

Shai Docks. \$137

N. Engineering. \$2512

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals. \$112

H.K. Hotels. \$113

L. Inves t. \$117

H'phrys Est. \$88

K'loon Lands. \$46

L Reclamations. \$175

West Points. \$80

Cotton Mills.

Ewos. \$280

Kung Yiks. \$36

Lau Kung Mows. \$200

Orientals. \$191

Shai Cottons. \$199

Yangtzeopos. \$1412

Miscellaneous.

Cements. \$84

China Borneos. \$13

Do. Light. \$51

old b. 1/2 new

China Providents. \$74

Dairy Farms. \$281

Electrics H. K. \$75

Electrics Macao. \$33

Hongkong Ropes. \$311

Hk. Tramways. \$74

Peak Trams. old b. \$74

Do. new b. cts. \$80

Steam Laundries. \$34

Steel Foundries. \$12

Water-boats. \$1312

Watsons. \$810

Wm. Powells. \$1132

Wisemans. \$29

Brit. Burmahs. \$63

Hongkong, June 23, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 23d. 12h. 25m. Pressure has

decreased very considerably over N.

Japan the northern depression having

reached Hokkaido. It has decreased

slightly elsewhere; the southern depression

remains over Tongking.

Hongkong calm all the 24 hours,

ending at 10 a.m. to-day. 0.04 inch.

Total since January 1st 2429 inches

average of 32 inches.

N.B.—On Sunday 22nd instant, THE

TIME BALL fell about 10 min. too late

on account of overhanging clouds.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS

ENDING AT NOON ON MOON-TOMORROW.

District. Forecast.

3 & 4 d. W. 1 wind.

moderate; fine to

occasional rain.

The same as No. 1.

2 Formosa Channel. 1

3 South coast of China by

the same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China by

Hainan I. as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, June 23, 1919.

Meteorological.

Previous Day On date On date.

29.67 29.68 22.67

Temperature. 68° 61° 29°

Humidity. 76° 81° 67°

Wind Direction. S.S.W. S. E.

Force. 3 3 3

Weather. 0.74 0.00 0.09

Rain. 0.74 0.00 0.09

High open air Temperatures on land &

Sea. 29.68 22.67 19.12

Lowest Observations. June 23, 1919.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

NOTICE



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MURORAN, ODAI, VLADIVOS-

TOCK, PEKING, TIENSIN, DAIREN,

TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,

TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON,

HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,

</div